

The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME IX.]

[NUMBER 8.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

B. GODWIN & CO., PROPRIETORS.

PRINTED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING.

TERMS.

Single copy, one year, \$2.50

Two copies, one year, 11.00

Three copies, one year, 20.00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

square of 10 lines or less, first insertion

every subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual

ments made on favorable terms.

OFFICE corner of Main and Broad Streets.

GODWIN, M. V. GILBERT, JNO. L. PALMER.

ERRY'S CITY HOTEL,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DWYN BERRY, PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIBER WOULD BE-

cuse to inform his friends and

the public generally, that he

has for a term of years the

formerly kept by George A.

Eg., and is now prepared to ac-

commodate all who may favor him with their

will always be furnished with the

utiles afforded by our market, and

wants will be found polite and attentive.

Traveling public accommodated to give

all. Every possible exertion will be

given to insure satisfaction to those who

at the "CITY HOTEL."

28, 1858—1.

LEIGH HOUSE,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, HAVING LEAS-

ED FOR A TERM OF YEARS THIS SPACIOUS AND

COMFORTABLE HOTEL, WOULD ANNOUCE THEIR

INTENTION TO ACCOMMODATE THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

IN A MANNER SO POLITE AND ATTEN-

TIVE AS IS POSSIBLE.

HUNTON & LEE, Proprietors.

ja 19—1.

A CARD.

RECHTENWITZ'S HOTEL,

GATESVILLE, N. C.

ACCOMMODATE FROM 3 to 400 PERSONS IN

THEIR HOTEL, WHICH IS ONE OF THE LARGEST

IN THE STATE, AND MAKE LOTS ATTACHED,

FOR MEDICAL AND PUBLIC GENERAL.

AND SEE ME.

T. G. VAUGHAN.

[Sentinel Copy.

FESSIONAL CARDS.

MARSH E. LOWTHIER,

NEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MURKESBOROUGH, N. C.

PRACTICE IN THE COUNTY COURTS OF

BERKELEY, NEWCASTLE, AND OTHERS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

MY BUSINESS WITH READY ATTENTION AND

ATTENTION.

THE BEST OF REFERENCES CAN BE GIVEN.

jan 24

JOSEPH E. CARTER,

NEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

MURKESBOROUGH, N. C.

PRACTICE IN THE COUNTY COURTS OF

BERKELEY, NEWCASTLE, AND OTHERS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

MY BUSINESS WITH READY ATTENTION AND

ATTENTION.

THE BEST OF REFERENCES CAN BE GIVEN.

jan 24

B. G. GODWIN,

DENTAL SURGEON,

IN THE PRACTICE OF HIS PRO-

FESSION IN HIS ROOMS, OVER THE STORE OF C.

APRIL 28, 1858.

USINESS CARDS.

[D. D. SIMMONS.

GENERAL COMMISSION & FOR-

WARDING MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VA.

J. H. WHITEHURST'S

DAIGE ERREOTYPES.

GALLERIES

Salisbury Street, Baltimore.

Main Street, Richmond, Va.

Street, Norfolk, Va.

Street, Petersburg, Va.

Street, Lynchburg, Va.

Business taken equally well in all

Aug 6

GEORGE W. BELL,

DEALER IN

PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS

AND FINE CUTLERY,

57, Elizabeth City, N. C.

—

ITNERSHIP.—The undersigned

have formed a Co-partnership,

and are to be known as DELK & LINSDAY,

ROSE OF CONDUCTING, GENERAL Com-

MISSION; PLEDGING OURSELVES TO PROM-

OTE ATTENTION TO ALL BUSINESSES CONCERNED

WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY,

AND THE WELL-BEING OF THE COMMUNITY.

WE MOST RESPECTFULLY SUGG-

EST; PLEDGING OURSELVES TO PROM-

OTE ATTENTION TO ALL BUSINESSES CONCERNED

WITH THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY,

AND THE WELL-BEING OF THE COMMUNITY.

EDWIN H. DELK,

Late of Hardy & Delk.

EDMUND C. LINSDAY,

Late of Currituck Co., N. C.

Na., Aug. 19th, 1858.

which Making Establishment,

UNDERSIGNED INTENDING

Elizabeth City his perman-

ence, is prepared to repair Watches

of any description, and will do every

thing to give satisfaction.

Work the greatest dispatch and war-

anted. Ladies and gentlemen are re-

quested to call him at his office

will be the first to receive him.

Please store on Road street, one door South

of office.

W. GEORGE SARTORIUS.

BRINGS! HERRINGS!!

BBL'S. OF HERRINGS, FOR

sale.

X. J. GRANDY.

POETRY.

"THY WILL BE DONE."

How sweet to be allowed to pray,
To God, the Holy One,
With filial love kneel down and say,
"Father, thy will be done!"

We, in those sacred words can find
A cure for every ill;

They calm and soothe the troubled mind,
And bid all care be still.

Ob, let that will which gave me breath,
And an immortal soul,

In joy or grief, in life or death,
My every wish control.

Oh, could my heart thus ever pray,
With joy life's course would run,

Teach me, O God, with truth to say,
"Thy will, not mine, be done!"

MISCELLANEOUS.

"NOEMI;

OR, UNDER THE ROSE.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF AL-

THONE KARE, BY H. J. RICHARDS.

—10:

Your yellow rose is the souvenir of a

a curious history.

It was my habit to visit, some two years

ago, an elderly lady residing in my neighbor-

hood, whom I admired for her esprit,

no less than for her amiable and benevol-

ent disposition; she was passionately

fond of flowers, and you would scarcely

credit the pains I took in arranging the

boquets that I occasionally presented, or

how delighted I was at her astonish-

ment at receiving a flower that was rare to her,

or of variety not common in the country.

I met at her house, the other evening,

an old gentleman who had lately taken

possession of a very large property in the

neighborhood, which he had inherited from

some distant relation, on condition that he

should assume his name, and who, in conse-

quence, is known as M. Descrennes.

He caused himself to be present at my

old friends, and I might with reason be-

lieved of his delicate attentions. The ac-

quaintance soon ripened into a mutual

friendship, and they spent nearly all their

evenings together at tric-trac.

I saluted silently without interrupting

the game. When it was finished I offered

Madame Lorgere a bouquet of yellow roses

which I had brought for her.

My roses were very beautiful which was

not the case with the yellow roses of that

year, the frequent rains having seriously

interfered with their florescence. Mine,

Democratic Pioneer.



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1858.

We are indebted to the Executive Committee of the N. Carolina State Agricultural Society for an invitation to the Fair to commence on the 19th of October.

We are requested to state that, for the accommodation of students going to Murfreesboro', the steamer Stag, Capt. H. Freeman, will leave Franklin upon the arrival of the express train from Portsmouth, as follows:—Saturday, October 2d; Tuesday, 5th; and Thursday, 7th.

GOVERNMENT EXTRAVAGANCE.

The right of the people to know the purpose for which the public money is used, none can be so silly as to deny. As the source from which the revenue is collected, it is their privilege and duty to enquire into the manner of its disbursement. Government should be held to strict accountability in the disposition of funds entrusted to its control, and it should ever be willing to furnish a clear, truthful and concise statement for public investigation, of the public expenditures. It is the people's right, also, to demand an economical use of monies for which they are taxed, and to require that the expenses of the government under which they live should be brought down to the lowest possible figure consistent with its honor and dignity. A parsimonious government, none, possessed of true national pride, can wish or desire; yet all will unite in condemnation of a wasteful or extravagant one. That they may be enabled to judge of this for themselves, it has been made the duty of the government to furnish a statement of its expenditures, as well as its receipts, and to give such information as is necessary to a clear understanding of the whole subject. Yet, how few there are, who read these reports, and examine for themselves. How least the number of those interested in the matter take the trouble to investigate the figures or over the carefully prepared statements which are annually sent forth embracing the financial transactions of the country. They are scattered broadcast over the land through congressional agents, and carried to every man's door in the columns of his newspaper, but for all this, not one in a thousand deem it requisite to spend his time in carefully perusing the document, valuable though it be. This is a fact too well known to the wily and designing politician to be neglected or despised. He is well aware that there is not a more powerful weapon at his command, an instrument more effective in arousing the popular mind, than that furnished him by a wasteful, reckless, and extravagant spending of the public treasure. Experience has proved how vast the influence exerted upon the body politic by inducing it to believe that a spendthrift executive was at its head and that a money squandering party controlled the machinery of government. It arose in its might and hurled the offenders, as they believed them to be, from power; it was aroused to action, and its strength was felt in the ejection from office of those who had been too careless, as it supposed, of its interests. The past is before the minds of the desperate and unscrupulous factions that, for years have been, without success, struggling to overthrow the Democracy. Encouraged by the result which attended the attack upon the administration of Mr. Van Buren, they think to accomplish the same end, by like means, for Mr. Buchanan. Knowing, as we have said, that the official papers containing a faithful account of the monetary transactions of the government, are, comparatively, unread, and that the fears of the people are easily excited by a charge of extravagance, they have set themselves to work to operate upon them to persuade that the world never beheld so corrupt and profligate an administration as the present, and that the treasury has been entered and plundered without compunction or remorse.

To do this, they have resorted to misrepresentation, misrepresentation, misrepresentation, a bulking of figures, and the adoption of every device to swell the amount to a ponderous sum. By way of adding force to the accusation which they have brought against the Democratic party and the executive, the cost of collecting the revenue in certain localities, exceeding as it did the amount collected, has been prominently paraded before the public, but they have carefully suppressed the fact—and in this have been guilty of a deliberate attempt at deception—that in these same localities there was more money spent in collecting and less collected whilst Mr. Fillmore was at the head of affairs than at the subsequent period to which they allude. They know, and know well, that the disbursements under the existing powers are not more than the actual wants of the government require. They are well advised of the rigid and economical administration of the financial department of the country, and that it has been the settled policy of Mr.

Buchanan to narrow down the expenses to the smallest possible sum consistent with the spirit of our people and the national requirements. Notwithstanding their perfect acquaintance with these things, every unworthy expedient is being resorted to for the purpose of making it appear that there is a general system of plunder going on by the party in power, and that Mr. Buchanan and his cabinet are nothing better than thieves, swindlers, and pickpockets. The attempt is but presuming upon the failure of the masses to examine and investigate the records for themselves. It is an effort to impose upon the credulity of a people too much inclined to pin their faith to the statements of partisan leaders and loud mouthed political demagogues, without troubling themselves with the details of documents prepared expressly for their use.

As an evidence of the desperate means to which the opposition are resorting to fix this charge of extravagance upon the Democratic party, we subjoin the following extract from the Washington Union, which clearly exposes the whole thing:

"But our object in this article is to compare the Statements of the Illinois Senator with the facts as they appear of record. The senator, after dealing in some general misrepresentations, particularizes the expenses of collecting the revenue as a subject for which he censures the democratic party, and holds them responsible for an increase in the same. He institutes a comparison between the expenditures under this branch when Mr. Fillmore was President and the last year of Gen. Pierce's administration, and attempts to ridicule certain expenditures in certain localities by showing the disparity between the amount paid for the service in collecting and the amount actually collected.

For instance, he says at Wilmington Delaware, there was collected in 1857 \$2,004.95, while the expense of collecting was \$15,848.38. He omitted to tell his constituency that in 1852, the last year of Mr. Fillmore's administration, at the same port there was collected \$4,481.49, of which the expense of collection was \$28,151.10; and yet he held the document in his hand from which he obtained the one fact, and from which he might have communicated the other. Again, he says at Annapolis Maryland, there was collected in 1857 \$2,004.95, and the expense of collecting was \$8,983.42, and yet he remembered to forget to inform his constituency, to whom he was endeavoring to impart the truth from the very same document, that in 1852 there was collected at Annapolis the very same port, \$128.66, and the expenses paid for the same \$2,133.80. Again, at Ossaucoke, in North Carolina, \$82.55 was collected in 1857—expenses \$2,301.52; and yet this very official report of the Secretary of the Treasury which he triumphantly held up, contained the information, which Mr. Trumbull would not communicate to his people, that at this identical port in the State of North Carolina the amount collected in 1852 was \$43.72, and the expenses \$2,517.70; and so we might convict him of every case to which he could have referred. Every one acquainted with the subject knows that many collection districts do not pay expenses, nor was it expected they would when they were created by Congress. They are instituted to prevent smuggling, and men cannot be expected to give their time and labor for such purposes without being paid for it. It could not have been Mr. Trumbull's want of sagacity that prevented him from knowing it.

The senator is equally unfortunate when he ascends from particulars to the total expense of collecting the revenue. He says that during Fillmore's administration the whole revenue was collected for much less than it was during the administration of General Pierce. This is the assertion of a senator who has reached one of the proudest positions not only in this republic, but, we might add, the world, and yet the official document he held in hand, and from which he attempted to instruct the people, contained the withering fact that the amount of revenue collected in 1852 was, \$49,165,933.84. The expenses for collecting the same, \$8,865,423.28 And the amount of revenue in 1857, 64,171,034.05 And expenses for collecting the same, \$5,552,339.50 Is any further evidence needed to vindicate our charge that his speech was disingenuous, disreputable, and disgraceful?"

AMBROTYPE.

Mr. J. I. Burgess has just received a large stock of materials—larger than ever before brought to this place. Having fitted up his Gallery recently, he is now prepared to take all kinds of pictures for 50 cents and upwards. Mr. B. will be pleased to have the ladies and gentlemen of Elizabeth City call and examine his specimens. Gallery opposite Berry's City Hotel.

September 22.—The Russian steam frigate General Admiral was successfully launched from the ship-yard of William H. Webb, at the foot of Sixth street, East river, yesterday in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, including several Russian naval officers.—She is expected to be ready for sea on or about the 1st of May next. Her pivot guns will be of the Dahlgreen pattern, and will be furnished in Russia. Her gun carriages are of mahogany, and every part of the vessel will be fitted up in a superb manner. She is expected to cost about \$1,250,000.

THE NORFOLK RAIL ROAD.—The Petersburg Intelligencer of 8th inst. says:—To day the Norfolk and Petersburg trains commence making regular daily trips. They will arrive in Petersburg at 5.10 P.M., and leave in the morning at 6—coming up in four hours and forty minutes and going down in four thirty, and making connection with other trains to and from this city. All accounts agree that this is one of the smoothest, straightest and most substantial roads in the whole country.—Charleston Courier.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the democratic congressional district of Vermont:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the sound and judicious course pursued by the administration with regard to the Kansas policy, as well as all other measures adopted and carried out by them.

A BALLOONIST LOST IN THE SKY

—TERRIBLE ADVENTURE.

[From the Detroit Tribune, September 18.] We have learned full particulars of the balloon ascent at Adrian, on Thursday, its subsequent descent, and its second ascent and runaway with the aeronaut while beyond his control. It is a brief narrative, but of thrilling interest. A man lost in the sky!—There can scarcely be a more terrible thought. It makes the flesh creep and sends a shudder through every nerve!

The first ascent took place about nine o'clock in the morning. It was on the occasion of a large Sunday School celebration at Adrian. The balloon was a very large and well constructed one, being about the height of a two-story building when inflated and ready to cut loose from its fastenings. Messrs. Bannister and Thurston took seats in the car, attached to the balloon and ascended safely and steadily. After remaining about 40 minutes in the air, sailing towards Toledo all the time, they alighted in the woods in the town of Riga, Lenawee county, near Knight's station on the Southern road, distant about 18 miles west of Toledo. Several men came to the assistance of the adventurers, and they proceeded to prepare the balloon for packing to be taken back to Adrian.

In doing this, the monster balloon was turned over and partially upside down to disentangle the netting and to reach the valve. To do this, Mr. Ir. Thurston, one of the aeronauts, took off his coat and got astride of the valve block. He then suggested that the car be detached from the balloon while he should hold it down with his weight. This proved a fearful calculation, for no sooner was the still inflated body relieved of the weight of the car than it shot into the air with the suddenness of a rocket, taking Mr. Thurston along with it, seated upon the valve of the balloon, and holding on to the collapsed silk of the airship in that portion of its bulk. In this perfectly helpless condition the ill-fated man sped straight into the sky in the full sight of his companions, even more helpless than himself. So far as is known, there was no possible means for him to secure his descent, whether safe or otherwise. The part of the balloon filled with gas was full twelve feet above him, so that there was no chance for him to cut it and escape. He could only cling to his precarious hold, and go whatsoever the currents of air should take him.

Without any regulation or control of any kind the balloon continued to mount upward, sailing off in the direction of this city and Lake Erie. The fatal ascent took place about 11 o'clock, and at few minutes past noon it was seen in the town of Blissfield, Lenawee county, apparently full three miles high, and about the size of a star in appearance. It was still going up on and on! At a quarter past 1 o'clock it was last dimly visible going in the direction of Malden, as ascertained by compass bearings taken by parties observing it.

What is his exact fate baffles conjecture;

but that it is horrible, almost beyond precedent, there can be no doubt. There is not one chance in a million for a successful escape.—Whether the unfortunate man was carried up so high as to become benumbed and senseless, death ensuing—or whether he fell off at length from his tremendous altitude, to have his breath snuffed from him in his fearful descent, and to sink in the lake or dashed into a shapeless mass upon the earth, it is doubtful if any save God will ever know. The mind stands appalled in contemplating this fearful disaster, and blindly gropes in mazes of wonder at where his place of sepulture shall be.

Mr. Thurston was an experienced balloonist, having built several, and this being his thirty-seventh ascention. He was formerly a resident in the vicinity of Lima and Rochester, in Western New York, but has latterly resided in Adrian, where he was the man who repeated it on the stump amid the "chairs" of the President's enemies.—Forney knew that the abolitionists there present would swallow it greedily as a thing calculated to bring the character of the President into disgrace and contempt. Is any man who will publish a conversation under such circumstances entitled to belief? In another part of the speech he says—"For myself, if I could descend to the business of publishing private letters, I could," &c. In what school of morality did he learn that there was a difference between the baseness of publishing private letters and the baseness of repeating private conversation? Did Mr. Forney ever hear of a man who descended to either without becoming an object of public contempt?

Our purpose, however, was not to censure this statement for the want of honor implied in making it, but to denounce it, as we do now, most emphatically, for its unmilitated and total desecration of honesty and truth. No such conversation took place, nor any conversation at all between the parties on that subject. Mr. Forney never had the courage to address Mr. Buchanan in that strain, and he certainly had not the impudence to offer his advice to the man of whose personal character he had been the habitual traducer for months before Leecompton or anti-Leecompton was thought of.

The story he tells of the cabinet meeting is, like the account of his own conversation, wholly fabulous. We venture to assert that Mr. Walker never authorized any man to say that he insulted the President and cabinet by expressing a suspicion that they would behave treacherously. Nor is Forney's silly roarback about the dissenting member being taken out into an adjoining room warranted by anything which Mr. Walker is capable of uttering. That gentleman can easily be called on if Mr. Forney thinks he will sustain him. But he never will be called on for any such purpose.

Mr. Forney's disinterestedness is a subject on which he dilates with great unction. We might reply to that if we thought proper. But for the present we shall dismiss him to the contempt he deserves."

JUDGE ELLIS.

This distinguished jurist and devoted Democrat, the Governor elect of North Carolina, is at present on a brief visit to our State, where he has been most cordially welcomed. Judge Ellis has just been elected Governor of North Carolina, by a majority which has no parallel since that thrown for the Hero of New Orleans, Andrew Jackson.

His eminent abilities, spotless private character, and consistent and heroic defense of the principles of the Democratic party, has justly won for him the high regard of the people of that gallant State whose welfare he has been called to keep "watch and ward." We are most happy to extend to this distinguished citizen the assurances of the high estimation in which he is held by the Democracy of the Keystone State.—Pennsylvanian.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the democratic congressional district of Vermont:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the sound and judicious course pursued by the administration with regard to the Kansas policy, as well as all other measures adopted and carried out by them.

The Washington Union denounces the conversation upon the Kansas policy between President Buchanan and Mr. Forney, related by the latter gentleman in his speech at Tarrytown, recently, for its entire destitution of truth. No such conversation took place, observes the Union, nor any conversation whatever upon the subject. The Union says—

"It was to be expected that an apostacy so gross as Forney's should be signalized by more than the common amount of that falsehood which renegades always delight in. He could not prove his qualifications for the new political association to which he aspires, without paying down his fall contribution to the common stock of personal slander against the President. But the following statement, which we give just as he gives it himself, with his own account of the 'cheers' and the 'laughter' with which it was received, shows that he has fairly won the affections of his present co-workers in the business of destruction and calumny:—

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'—

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?" (Renewed laughter.)

"I went to Washington. When I got there I said to my old friend, Mr. Buchanan, 'For the first time in our lives we are at variance; having followed your lead thus far, I now find myself deserted.'

"Well," said he, "cannot you change, too?"—(Laughter.) "If I can afford to change," said he, "why cannot you afford to change too?"

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND CLOCKS.
J. M. MATHEWS, WATCH MAKER
AND JEWELER, has taken the Store formerly occupied by Col. W. G. Cook, deceased, and recently by E. M. Cook, in Elizabeth City, N.C., where he will be pleased to see (as customers) his friends and the public generally.

He will keep constantly supplied, as Agent, with a good assortment of Clocks, Watches, Chains, Guards, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Rings, and all kinds of Jewelry.

He will have made to order any article in his line, viz: Engagement and Wedding Rings, of coin Gold, Spoons, &c.

CLOCKS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY

repaired with promptness, and in workmanlike order. All Clock and Watch work warranted for one year.

Accommodations repaired and tuned at the shortest notice.

The Cash will be required for all work or sales upon the delivery of the article.

N. B.—The highest cash price given for old Gold and Silver.

—Sign of the Watch.

E. City, Feb. 16, 1858.

REMOVAL.

T. PARK, HAVING REMOVED FROM his "old stand" to the front shop of the Coach establishment of Arthur L. Jones, respectively informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to manufacture any and every article of FURNITURE.

He will also soon have a large assortment of METALLIC COFFINS,

of all sizes. He will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order.

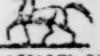
Having a good HEARSE, he is prepared to carry on the Undertaking business in all its branches.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

T. PARK.

Sept. 1, 1857.—ly

NEW SADDLERY AND HARNESS



ESTABLISHMENT IN E. CITY.
THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD take

this method of informing the citizens of Elizabeth City, and surrounding country, that they are prepared to manufacture Saddles, Harness, Mattresses and Sofas. They keep constantly on hand an assortment of ready-made coarse and fine Harnesses.

Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Sofas and Mattresses, done at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

For Shop at the Stables of Mr. Charles Broder.

MARTIN BURKE & BRO.

April 5, 1857.—ly

NOTICE.

O WING TO THE DISASTROUS consequences of the recent fire, and the severe loss that we have sustained thereby, we are forced to request all persons indebted to us to come forward and settle their accounts with us immediately. It will be unnecessary for us, we hope, under the circumstances, to do more than call attention to the above, as all must be aware of the utter impossibility of our waiting upon them.

WHITE & LAVERY.

E. City, March 30, 1858.
Sentinel copy 15c.

NOTICE.—WE BEG LEAVE TO respectfully inform our friends, customers, and the public generally, that for the present, we have taken the new brick store on Water street, recently erected by Mr. J. Williams, and lately occupied by W. Shandon, where we shall be pleased to see all who are disposed to favor us with a call. Those indebted to us, will find us there, ready to receive for their accounts.

WHITE & LAVERY.

March 30, 1858.
Sentinel copy 6w.

TIN AND JAPANNED WARE.

WILLIAM D. ROBERTS, Jr., & Co., Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va., ask the attention of merchants of North Carolina and Virginia, to their Tin and Japanned Ware, manufactured expressly for the Southern trade, which will be sold on reasonable terms similar goods can be purchased in northern or eastern cities, and better suited to the wants of the Southern public.

Also Swords of all kinds for all purposes, Force, Deep Well and Cisterns, Pumps, Sheet Lead, Zinc, Copper, Bar, Sheet Iron, brass, &c.

etherial Oil and Lamps of all kinds for use.

March 23.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned would inform the citizens of Elis. City and surrounding country, that he is prepared to do PLASTERING in all of its branches, both plain and fancy, centre pieces of all kinds, panel enrichments, &c.

SLATING also done by the subscriber.

AT All jobs in the country will meet with prompt attention, by addressing

M. W. FATHERLEY.

Eliz. City, Aug. 4th, 1857.—6m.

HOUSE CARPENTERS.

ALLYN, ROSE & CAPPS.

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish, as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following: Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Hatchet do., Hammers and Bows do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.

With many other patterns of Planes, and a large variety of General House Carpenters' Hardware.

Call and see us.

dec 18

RICHMOND POTTERY—SHERWOOD

& YOUNG, Agents, have on hand a large assortment of Jars, Jugs, Churns, Butter Pans, Oyster Jars, Spittoons, Pitchers, &c., for sale at factory price. Retail discount allowed on sums over Ten dollars.

In connection with the above, we are prepared to furnish 4 & ½ gallon Jars, made expressly for fruits, with corks fitted to each. The attention of persons dealing in preserved fruits is called to them. Samples can be seen at our store, No. 14 Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

HAVE just received a sample lot of very superior full size Planes, from a new maker—celebrated for their superiority of finish, as well as size and weight. Consisting of the following: Bench Planes, Box Wood do., Hatchet do., Hammers and Bows do., Double Box Wood Smooth do.

A continuation of the patronage of my former customers, is most respectfully solicited for the new firm:

W. M. WALTERS.

Norfolk, Feb. 10, 1857.

PLOW IRON—5 inches wide,

do do

do do

do do

do do

do do

do do

With a large cut, cut in shape for making Jack Dragon Plows. Send your orders to

S. MARCH.

MANTILLAS,

SELLING less than cost, at the Bee Hive.—

Parasols—the best assortment in the city, a tremendous sacrifice. Call at the Bee Hive, Norfolk, Va.

jan 8

PIECES Organdy Lawns at the Bee Hive, selling less than Importer's prices, under Johnson's Hall, Norfolk, Va.

ju 8

OLD CAST IRON—I WISH TO PURCHASE 50 TONS OF OLD CAST, for which I will pay the highest cash price.

mh 2

S. MARCH, Norfolk, Va.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERWOOD & YOUNG,
COMMISSION MERCHANTSAND WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 14 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.

STOVES, HOT AIR FURNACES,
FIRE-PLACE STOVES,
RANGES, CAMBOUSES, &c., &c.

OUR friends and the public generally are informed, that having largely increased our facilities, we are now prepared to supply promptly all articles embraced in our line, on usual terms, (wholesale and retail) at lowest prices to punctual customers. We name in part the justly celebrated New World Cook Stove, than which there is no better Cook Stove in the country—we have also for sale the Delaware Cook, Complete Cook, Enchanted Cook, Royal Cook, Morning Star, Globe, Buckle Patent, Pacific, &c. Our assortment of Parlor, Store, Office and other Stoves is large and desirable.

We also offer the public the Spiral Hot Air Furnace, which is so constructed as to present a very large radiating surface, without the least construction of draft, thus making it a great saver, as well as an excellent heater.

Purchasers will find it decided to their advantage to examine our large and well selected stock before leaving their orders elsewhere.

W. M. D. ROBERTS, Jr., & CO.,
Wide Water street and Roanoke Sq.

1858.

Two Valuable Farms for Sale

WISHING TO STOP FARMING, I have upon situated on Perquimans river, Harvey's Neck, and is in a fine state of cultivation, well adapted to the growth of Corn, Wheat and Cotton; has on it a good DWELLING and necessary out-building. There is a small THREE HUNDRED ACRES cleared, and a dreading of about Twenty-five Acres, nearly all ditched and ready to come in. There is between eight and nine hundred acres of LAND attached to the farm; the portion not cleared is well set in pine, oak, gum, hickory, &c. I deem it unnecessary to say any more—those wishing to purchase a good and convenient farm will do well to come and examine the premises.

The other Farm is situated on the North side of Perquimans river, about four miles from Hartford, and the road running through it is called the Old Stage. This is about one hundred and fifty acres cleared, and a dreading of about twenty acres, all ditched and ready to come in. This farm contains between two and three hundred acres, and will yield as much Corn as any land in the county. The buildings are in good condition, and the farm is well suited to a family.

Orders from the Country will meet with prompt attention directed to W. P. GRIFFITH, Oct 21.

B. J. SHANNONHOUSE, Hertford, N. C., June 22, 1858—3m.

Law Books! Law Books!!

THE CITY OF THE GREAT KING; OR JERUSALEM AS IT WAS, AS IT IS, & AS IT WILL BE

BY DR. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Author by Sustaining a Large Chromographic Illustration, ten oil colors, Perspective Pictures, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Judge B. R. Curtis, 22 vols. \$6.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad ministered in England and America, by Dr. J. T. BARCLAY, Late Missionary to Jerusalem. With 150 Plates, &c.

Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence, as ad